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[PRAVDA 23 Jan]

SOVIET MBFR TALKS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VIENNA

LD301308 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Vienna January 30 TASS -- A Soviet delegation arrived here today to take part in another round of talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The delegation is led by Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov.

CHERNYSHEV: WEST MUST REVIEW ATTITUDE ON MBFR

LD301638 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1532 GMT 30 Jan 85

["Time To Go Over to a Constructive Dialogue in Vienna" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jan (TASS) -- TASS observer on military affairs Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

Another round of the talks on Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Arms in Central Europe begins in Vienna on 31 January.

The socialist countries have proposed a fresh approach to the scheme of reductions. It consists of shifting the emphasis from endlessly trying to harmonize the initial numerical date, onto the main issue: The final result of the reductions and its verification. It is a matter of each side cutting its troops by the amount required to achieve equal numerical levels of the armed forces in Central Europe for both NATO and the Warsaw Pact and fixed by treaty at 900,000 men each, including 700,000 men in the ground forces, regardless of any disputes and disagreements in the assessment of the numbers of the armed forces of the two sides in the region.

The acceptance of this approach by the NATO countries would make it possible to overcome the numbers barrier and would facilitate the achievement of positive results in Vienna. However, by all accounts the NATO countries are not as yet ready to back up their declarations about being interested in progress with practical steps. Thus FRG Foreign Minister Genscher continues to talk about "seeking decisions on the set of issues concerning correlation of the numbers of armed forces," that is, the "numbers problem" yet again.

If the NATO counries really do intend to fulfill the agreed mandate of the talks then they must also review their attitude to the question of weapons, the reduction of which they continue to reject completely.

It is also time to stop avoiding finding solutions to other principal problems which have a direct bearing on reducing the level of military confrontation in Central Europe. Thus, for example, NATO countries continue to oppose the restriction of numbers of air force personnel by an upper-limit level, leaving open the possibility of exceeding the agreed levels for troop numbers after all the reductions have been implemented. They are unwilling to do anything about the question of limiting the scale of military exercises in the area subject to reductions, although exercises by NATO armed forces are increasingly reminiscent in their scope of preparation for a large scale assault.

The current approach of NATO countries to the problem of control is without prospects as regards the possibility of reaching an equitable agreement. As yet they have not changed their demands on the control which they know to be unacceptable to the other side and which are aimed not at checking the fulfillment of a future agreement but at legalizing the scrutiny of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces' activity.

It is time, at last, for Western participants to show real readiness for a serious approach to the proposals of socialist countries and give them a businesslike and constructive answer. This is urgently required in the interests of peace and security in Europe.

SOVIET DOCUMENT SUBMITTED AT STOCKHOLM NOTED

PM311032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch: "Work Resumed. Stockholm Conference: New Soviet Document"]

[Text] Stockholm, 30 Jan -- The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe resumed its work yesterday in the Kulturhuset building in the Swedish capital.

The Soviet delegation submitted an important new document -- "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Mutual Nonuse of Military Force and the Maintenance of Relations of Peace" -- for the conference's consideration. A pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms against each other and, consequently, not to use military force against each other at all is the key provision of the proposed treaty, which could be subscribed to by all the 35 states represented at the conference.

This pledge, the document points out, would mean that the parties to it would:

-- refrain from any use of military force incompatible with the aims and principles of the UN Charter against another participant state and, in particular, from invading or attacking its territory;

-- not threaten the security of international sea, air, and space lines of communication crossing expanses to which no one's national jurisdiction extends.

Their pledge not to use force against third countries, whether they be in bilateral relations of alliance with them, or are nonaligned or neutral, would also be provided for. The parties to the treaty would undertake efforts to prevent a space arms race, to end the race for both nuclear and conventional arms, to limit and reduce arms, and to achieve disarmament on the basis of the principle of equal rights, balance and reciprocity, and identical respect for security interests. At the same time such a treaty provides for UN effectiveness to be enhanced.

The treaty would be open to all other states and would be validated after all the Warsaw Pact and North Atlantic alliance members have subscribed to it.

As O.A. Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation, told your correspondent, we proceed from this premise: How much easier life on earth would be if such a pledge on the nonuse of force and the maintenance of peace became an immutable law.

Lomeyko Briefing Cited

PM311033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] There was a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 29 January in connection with the resumption of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

V.B. Lomyeko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department reported at the briefing that the Soviet delegation today submitted for consideration by the conference participants an important new document -- "The Basic Provisions of a Treaty on Mutual Nonuse of Military Force and Maintenance of Peaceful Relations."

The essence of the Soviet position, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said, is not merely to reiterate once again the principle of nonuse of force, as it is recorded in the UN Charter or in the Helsinki Final Act, but to develop and concretize this principle, make it as binding as possible, and make the renunciation of the use of force a law of international life. The Soviet side is sure that progress can be achieved in Stockholm. To this end it is essential that none of the conference participants try to obtain one-sided military advantages and that all the sides display a willingness to take such steps as will actually contribute to the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe.

SHABAYEV REVIEWS SOVIET CDE PROPOSAL, REACTION

LD302256 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Materials in the world press today show that the new Soviet initiative at the Stockholm Conference in Europe, which has resumed its work, received broad public response. "The Basic Provisions of the Treaty on Mutual Non-Use of Military Force and Maintenance of Relations of Peace," which was submitted by the USSR delegation for its consideration, is qualified by the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, for instance, as the document ushering in an important stage in the work of the Stockholm forum. The newspaper adds right away that allies in the North Atlantic Treaty refuse to discuss introduction of a ban on the first use of nuclear weapons.

The world public expects from the participants in the conference -- 33 European states, the United States and Canada, which signed the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference almost ten years ago, -- to attain weighty accords towards elimination of the threat of a nuclear war, establishment of genuine confidence based on equal security, and disarmament. This is exactly the aim of the Soviet Union-submitted draft treaty, with its key provision being the obligation not to be the first to use against each other either nuclear or conventional armaments, that is to refrain from any use of military force, incompatible with the aims and principles of the U.N. charter. This also means that the parties to the treaty undertake not to threaten the safety of international sea, air and space communications running through spaces which are not covered by anybody's national jurisdiction.

The new Soviet initiative, which convincingly reaffirms the Soviet Union's readiness to constructively conduct matters in Stockholm, strengthens the basis for a good start in the current round of the work of this major international forum. If the United States and other NATO countries display, not in word, but in deed, this time the readiness for honest and equal negotiations, the conference will be able, without losing time, to get down a thorough and constructive consideration of questions which are on its agenda.

But so far, however, any efficient advancement in Stockholm was blocked up by the unfounded stand of delegations of the United States and a number of its allies.

Being guided by the dangerous sterotype that allegedly the arms race, its proliferation to outer space and the threat of use of nuclear weapons consolidate but not fundamentally undermine security, they put to the more auxiliary technical issues, going away from the discussion of cardinal political problems of building up confidence and security, and of disarmament in Europe. Could one speak of any advancement, which the cart proved to be ahead of the horse?!

The stand of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries in Stockholm is that it is necessary to have a comprehensive approach to solution of tasks of the conference, the approach that would ensure efficient inter-connection of broad-scale political and international-legal steps with military-technical measures. The need of such an approach found understanding in Stockholm and among delegations of neutral and non-aligned countries.

The start of the next stage of the Stockholm Conference has been given. What will be the finish, and when -- it depends on the political will of its participants -- above all Washington and its NATO allies, the will to promote in deed attainment of its important and noble goals.

BOGACHEV ASSESSES FEASIBILITY OF SDI

LD310758 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 31 Jan 85

["The ABM Umbrella Will Have Holes in It" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The concept of the technical possibility of achieving an almost 100 per cent invulnerability of U.S. territory from a return strike of retribution by way of a large-scale ABM defence with elements of space basing is used by the exponents of Washington's preparations for "star wars" as one of their "arguments".

To make more convincing its plans that are directed at achieving a first strike possibility in the hope of getting away with it with impunity Washington uses the less scrupulous physicists who from time to time appear in the press with pseudo-scientific statements about the reliability of a multi-tiered ABM system.

But objective specialists, including American ones, not only prove the total untenability of separate details of the planned U.S. anti-missile shield, but also note that the ABM plans are based on totally unrealistic military-political theses. All substantiations of the U.S. 'strategic defense initiative" are based on the premise that the Soviet Union will sit on its hands while the United States takes practical military steps to ensure the military superiority of the United States.

But to restore the parity disrupted by the United States the Soviet side would be forced to take reply measurs and strengthen its strategic potential by directly building up its offensive forces or by supplementing them with means of defence. Whatever the case, the implementation of the "strategic defense initiative" of the United States would result in an unchecked arms race and a growth of the level of military confrontation of the sides.

Specialists from the United States propaganda agency often resort to a direct juggling of facts concerning missile and anti-missiles to overcome an ABM system which will be created ten or twenty years from now with the use of future achievements of science. In doing so they ignore the possibility of a substantial improvement of the systems for overcoming the anti-ballistic missile defences during the very same next 10-20 years.

Thus, the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of ABM systems made senseless the development of a maneuvering warhead (MARV) capable of overcoming anti-missile defences. In the event of the fulfillment of the United States "strategic defense initiative" and Washington's rejection of the 1972 treaty the situation will change and the sides will get busy deploying "MARVS".

In their plans of the large-scale anti-missile defence the supporters of "star wars" make a special emphasis on the creation of a potential for destroying return-strike missiles at their initial stage of acceleration when the speed of the carrier vehicle is slow for several minutes. The former U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, many American specialists point out that there exist technical possibilities for reducing the period of acceleration to 60 seconds, that is to a period of time within which it will be impossible in practice to detect the missile, make the decision to strike at it and destroy it even if space-based ABM weapons hovering over the missile bases are used.

It is absolutely clear that the anti-missile umbrella planned by Washington will have holes in it. The starting of work to create a new ABM system will not strengthen the security of the United States but only increase the danger of a devastating nuclear war in which the aggressor will not escape retribution.

The road to peace and stability, as it was repeatedly stressed by Soviet leaders, lies not through the fulfillment of insane plans of "star wars" but through the search for mutually acceptable solutions at talks based on the principle of equality and equal security.

KAMPELMAN ARTICLE ON SPACE ARMS CRITICIZED

PM301415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Ye. Grigoriyev "Rejoinder": "Feigning 'Deafness'"]

[Text] THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE has just published an article which was given advance publicity. The point is that it is devoted to a most acute question which the U.S. Administration presents as a "strategic defense initiative," but which, in fact, envisages the militarization of near-earth space. The problem is discussed by a "trio" of authors, made up of rather well-known names. They are the last president's national security adviser Z. Brzezinski, the physicist R. Jastrow, and M. Kampelman, who has been named as head of the U.S. delegation to the new Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments.

You can go over the article with a fine-tooth comb. You can subject the allegedly scientific argument to the closest scrutiny. But no matter how hard you try, all you get in the end is an all-out panegyric in favor of space militarization and, moreover, immediate militarization. Without even waiting for the appearance of new types of weapons for the aforementioned "initiative" (laser, beam, and so forth), the authors are prepared "even now" to suspend above mankind 100 armored and armed space platforms from which 15,000 interceptor missiles would be aimed at earth. They give assurances that the entire monstrous exercise will be "cheap," costing some $60 billion; will provide the United States with virtually 100-percent security; and is "desirable" and "necessary".

What is it that prompts the authors to push for "defense in space"? Why, it's the "Soviet threat," of course! The article comes up with the totally absurd theory that "some (!) Soviet people might consider" a nuclear catastrophe "potentially the kind of price" that is "acceptable in the light of a subsequent 'victory'."

It is hard to believe that the authors in question did not know the Soviet viewpoint that it is impossible to win a nuclear war and the historic task of preventing it demands, in particular, that space militarization should not be allowed. They must have heard also what the whole world knows -- the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. By feigning "deafness," they are deliberately ignoring it, since their basic "argument" simply falls flat. But the "trio" evidently believe that the end justifies the means, including, to put it mildly, the intentional distortion of facts.

In its all-out promotion of immediate "defense in space" the article notes that its purpose should be to "destroy all Soviet missile warheads" and "neutralize" a retaliatory strike. And, the authors urge, the United States "should not abandon nuclear means of deterrence," that is, the program for building up and improving the arsenal of strategic offensive weapons.

So it's that "space shield" again, in dreams about military superiority, about nuclear blackmail with impunity, about the United States ruling the world. They might have been frank about it. "Defense" doesn't come into it if the plan is aggressive from beginning to end.

SOVIET PEACE, ARMS INITIATIVES REVIEWED

PM301556 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[V. Teplov article under the rubric "Policy of Peace Versus Policy of War": "The Path Toward Strengthening the People's Security"]

[Text] The strengthening and maintenance of peace is the most important task of the USSR's foreign policy. The continuing importance of this task is emphasized by the fact that the struggle for peace has been declared to be the binding norm (law) of the Soviet state's foreign policy activity. The USSR Constitution clearly states: "The USSR unswervingly pursues a Leninist peace policy and advocates the strengthening of the peoples' security and extensive international cooperation."

Immediately after the 1917 Great October Socialist Revolution our country declared a policy of peaceful coexistence. Briefly, its principles, as K.U. Chernenko stresses in his reply to a letter from Canadian student L. Piraux, consist in the following: It is necessary to observe the norms of contacts between states and peoples and develop relations between them on the basis of equality and noninterference in internal affairs; it is necessary always to reject the use of force and the threat of its use; and it is necessary to do everything to ensure that mutually advantageous cooperation among countries is the yardstick of international life.

There is no need to explain the importance of the implementation and observance of these principles. No one is permitted to achieve power over the world, and attempts to implement such an insane venture may cost all mankind very dear.

That is why efforts to curb the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, are the main avenue in the struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet state to strengthen peace. There are no classes or social groups in our socialist state that have an interest in an arms race. Circumstances force the Soviet people to think of the motherland's security. But activity to strengthen our country's defense might and the USSR Armed Forces' power pursue exclusively defensive aims: to safeguard Soviet people's peaceful labor, to prevent infringements of the sovereignty and independence of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, and to give a fitting rebuff to any attempts by imperialist forces to interfere in their internal affairs.

Striving to avert the nuclear threat and to prevent the production of mass destruction weapons and ensure their elimination, the Soviet Union has in the last few years alone taken a number of unilateral steps conducive to achieving these goals. This includes above all the USSR's commitment to no-first-use of nuclear weapons, a commitment which has been ardently approved by all the world's peoples. The international public also highly assessed the USSR's unilateral moratorium regarding the launch into space of antisatellite weapons.

An important place among Soviet peace initiatives is occupied by the proposal put forward by K.U. Chernenko in his 2 March 1984 speech to voters and devoted to the elaboration of agreed positions on the fundamental problems of international relations in the nuclear era. Noting the particular importance at the present time of the policy of powers possessing nuclear weapons, the Soviet leader stressed that the vital interests of all mankind and the responsibility of statesmen to present and future generations demand that relations between these powers be subject to definite norms. The Soviet Union has stated its readiness at any time to come to an agreement with other nuclear powers to jointly recognize norms of this sort and make them binding.

This proposal raises the question of the nuclear powers adopting identical commitments. These commitments do not contain attempts to achieve any advantages for the USSR to the detriment of -- for instance -- the United States or the other nuclear states. They are based on the principle of equality and identical security. So what has prevented the United States, the West's largest nuclear power, from responding positively to the Soviet Union's peace-loving appeal? The answer is obvious: the reluctance to give up certain military programs, least of all, evidently, the plans for space militarization, and a desire to acquire military superiority.

The Soviet Union's struggle against the threat of nuclear war and against the arms race has been and is being waged in all the avenues in which an advance could lead at least to some progress or partial success. One of these avenues is the cessation of nuclear weapons tests. Another one is a freeze on nuclear arms, primarily the American and Soviet ones. Success in these spheres would provide substantial help in attaining such important goals as ending the qualitative improvement and quantitative buildup of nuclear weapons.

The efforts made by a number of states to establish nuclear-free zones constitute an important avenue in the struggle to reduce the nuclear danger. The Soviet Union has repeatedly declared that it supports the desire to create such zones in northern Europe and the Balkans and to remove nuclear battlefield weapons from the relevant zone in central Europe. The USSR declared that it will not use nuclear weapons against those states which refuse to produce or acquire such weapons and do not have them on their territory.

U.S. plans to militarize space create a serious danger for the cause of peace and confidence-building between states. The essence of the problem arising in connection with these plans is the fact that the creation of ABM and antisatellite systems by the United States would signify a fundamental disturbance of the nuclear equilibrium and of stability in U.S.-USSR relations. Preparations to engage in new attempts to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union are in progress under the camouflage of talk about the defensive nature of ABM systems. The issue in this case concerns the possibility of delivering with impunity a first nuclear strike and of preventing or at least weakening the retaliatory strike.

As is well known, as a result of the meeting between A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz held 7-8 January in Geneva, agreement was reached on the subject and objectives of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons.

The sides agreed that the subject matter of the talks would be a range of questions concerning space and nuclear arms -- both strategic and medium-range -- and that all these questions would be examined and resolved as an interrelated whole. The aim of the talks will be to work out effective agreements which aim to prevent an arms race in space and ending the arms race on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic stability.

However, after the Soviet-U.S. meeting was over certain U.S. Administration spokesmen started to air views giving grounds for calling into question U.S. readiness to observe strictly the accord reached at Geneva, specifically in regard to a businesslike and practical discussion of the question of preventing an arms race in space. This position, naturally, can only doom the talks to failure and lead to a new round in the arms race.

As for the Soviet Union, its approach to the forthcoming talks was set forth precisely and clearly in the report on the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, which discussed the results of the Geneva meeting. The session noted the importance of the agreement reached on the subject matter and aims of the talks and particularly stressed that "only strict observance during the forthcoming talks of all parts of the agreement that was reached can ensure real progress on the road to ending the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war, and ultimately eliminating nuclear weapons." The session noted that the Soviet Union expects a similar approach from the United States.

While waging an active struggle against the space and nuclear arms race, the Soviet Union is by no means ignoring other important questions whose solution would help ease international tension and strengthen peace and confidence between states. Evidence of this can be seen in the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union at the United Nations and other international forums -- the Vienna talks, the Geneva disarmament conference, and the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe being held in Stockholm. The Soviet proposals on excluding chemical weapons from military arsenals and, as an initial step, limiting naval activity and naval weapons, and on elaborating confidence-building measures in the Far East are all well known and enjoy broad support among the world public. The implementation of proposals envisaging the enshrinement of the principle of nonuse of force in the form of an international treaty would be highly significant for strengthening peace and confidence among peoples.

This far from complete list of Soviet initiatives provides convincing proof that the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist community countries, is waging a purposeful struggle to strengthen peace and international security and build confidence between states, a struggle in accord with the vital interests of all mankind.

OVCHINNIKOV COMMENTS ON DELHI SUMMIT DECLARATION

PM301550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "The Appeal by the Six"]

[Text] The state and government heads of six countries -- India, Argentina, Greece, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden -- have held a 1-day summit conference in Delhi.

The meeting participants adopted a joint document -- the Delhi Declaration. It contains an appeal to the nuclear powers and to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of the world to adopt urgent measures to halt the arms race, above all to prevent it from spreading to space, and also to conclude a treaty completely banning all nuclear tests. The authors of the declaration welcomed the accord reached in Geneva recently between the USSR and the United States on beginning talks on a whole range of questions relating to space and nuclear armaments and highly rate the declared aim of the talks: to prevent an arms race in space and to halt it on earth.

As is known, last May the leaders of the six states made a joint appeal to all nuclear powers to call a complete halt to tests, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and means of delivering them, to freeze nuclear arsenals, and to embark immediately on substantially reducing them.

As the Indian press is pointing out at the moment, only the USSR has responded positively to the May appeal. A government statement noted that the Soviet leadership shares the view of the six countries' leaders that a nuclear war cannot be permitted in any shape or form. This is the aim of the USSR's foreign policy and its military doctrine. All powers possessing nuclear weapons must renounce first use. They must guarantee that they will not use nuclear weapons against states not having such weapons on their territories. The USSR has already adopted this pledge. It is important also to prevent the nuclear race from spreading to other spheres, and, of course, no weapons can be allowed in space.

The authors of the Delhi Declaration confirmed that the basic propositions of their May appeal still stand. It is characteristic that they have now brought the task of preventing the militarization of space to the forefront.

The Delhi conference was held on the initiative of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. It is seen by the world public as a major Indian foreign policy measure, as an expression of India's unshakable devotion to the peace-loving course of Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, as evidence of the great international authority of the country that is currently the successful head of the Nonaligned Movement.

OPEC MINISTERS REACH 'BRITTLE' PRICE COMPROMISE

LD302236 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Geneva January 30 TASS -- The 73rd conference of oil ministers of states belonging to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ended here today. It took the participants a big effort to achieve a compromise concerning a certain evening out of prices of various sorts of oil. Local observers, however, say that this is a brittle compromise because four of the 13 ministers attending the conference refused to subscribe to it.

BUDAPEST CONFERENCE FINAL DOCUMENTS NOTED

LD301859 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest January 30 TASS -- Participants in an international conference on problems of developing nations, which closed in the Hungarian capital today, have voiced profound concern over the course of reactionary imperialist forces towards the arms race and its impact on the social and economic situation in developing nations. The forum drew representatives of about forty states, various international organizations and progressive movements.

Final documents, adopted at the conference, stress the need for a further consolidation of peoples' unity in the struggle against the nuclear war menace. They stress that an unrestricted arms race and the policy of protectionism are the chief obstacles in the way of eliminating vestiges of the colonial past. That is why it is extremely important today that the social and economic problems facing developing nations be resolved as soon as possible.

ALBANIA-GREECE BORDER CROSSING OPENED

PM251435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Albanian-Greek Relations"]

[Text] Athens, 24 Jan -- A ceremony marking the opening of regular road traffic between Greece and Albania has been held with the participation of official representatives of the two countries' governments at the Kakavi border crossing.

The Greek press reports that a Greek Government delegation had previously visited Tirana, at which time a number of agreements on economic, trade, and cultural exchanges between the two countries were signed.

Albanian Foreign Trade Minister S. Korbeci, who was visiting Athens, gave Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou a letter from A. Carcani, head of the Albanian Government, noting the "considerable improvement in Albanian-Greek relations recently."

'NOTORIOUS' UN ENVOY KIRKPATRICK RESIGNS

LD310145 Moscow TASS in English 0138 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 31 TASS -- The American Mission at the United Nations has distributed a report saying that U.S. Ambassador at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick has resigned. In the press release of the mission it is said that she is to leave the post on March 1.

Jeane Kirkpatrick in her post as U.S. ambassador at the United Nations became notorious by her rough attacks on the United Nations, in line with Washington's will. She did not even think to conceal that the refusal of the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member-countries to obey U.S. diktat gives rise to impotent fury of the American Administration with regard to the world community.

Right-Wing Role Hit

PM301640 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 24 January in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,500-word "Letter From New York" entitled "Job-Hunting" by own correspondent V. Soldatov. The article criticizes Jeane Kirkpatrick's UN role for her "zealous defense" of "racist and butcher regimes," "particularly fierce defense of aggressive U.S. actions," and advocacy of withdrawal from UNESCO. It claims that "Kirkpatrick's UN activity is pleasing only to American right-wingers," who, according to the article, are urging the administration to offer her a "prominent post," as Kirkpatrick wishes to leave her present UN post. The author claims that right-wingers fear the effect on Reagan's foreign policy that Kirkpatrick's departure from the administration might have.

U.S. DEFENSE BUDGET FACILITATES ARMS BUILDUP

PM301433 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[Senior Lieutenant P. Oliyanchuk "Military-Political Commentary": "Budget Carte Blanche for the Pentagon"]

[Text] Written above the main entrance to the Pentagon are the words: "To him who has shall be given." It is symbolic that these words are inscribed on the facade of the richest U.S. Government department. This is evidenced particularly by the spending the Defense Department has requested for fiscal 1986. This draft budget was examined recently by the Washington administration. On its decision, unprecedented military appropriations of $314 billion will be submitted for approval by the U.S. Congress.

It has already become the rule for a new anti-Soviet falsehood to be prepared to coincide with the Pentagon's announcement of its draft budget. However, this time the congressmen decided not so much to intimidate as to appease. In this connection an ostentatious row was organized around a budget "reduction." For greater conviction it was even announced that the sum requested by the Pentagon has been reduced by... $8.7 billion. This is presented as a contribution to the reduction of the astronomical U.S. budget deficit.

However, a check proved that this budget "cut" is no more than another propaganda trick. The Pentagon leaders had requested an expenditure which was known to be unacceptable, then feigned to give way and to "reduce" it. But even the "curtailed" budget for fiscal 1986 is almost $15 billion -- or 6 percent -- more than this year's budget.

If we look at the main item of expenditure in the military budget, it is clear that the U.S. Administration intends to accelerate the buildup of first-strike nuclear weapons.

For example, more than $25 billion is allocated for the further production of MX ballistic missiles, $21 billion for the Trident nuclear missile submarine system, and $18 billion for building the new B-1B strategic bomber. Special attention is paid to creating space weapons.

Commenting on the administration's decision, CBS-TV noted that the Pentagon boss has stuck it out and kept billions of dollars for the arms race. This is no accident. The defense secretary is a frequent visitor to the so-called "owl's nest" -- the club of 400 millionaires who meet every week in a forest near San Francisco, California and discuss the main trends of U.S. policy. One of the "cabins" in this forest belongs to Reagan. So, it is not surprising that Weinberger managed to "save" the expenditure for the most costly military programs. After all, the main contractors to fulfill these programs are the California military-industrial concerns -- Northrop, Rockwell International, Lockheed, and other arms foundtries -- whose leaders are habitues of the club.

The administration's decision has provoked criticism on Capitol Hill. Senator D. Bumpers announced that the "curtailment of military expenditure by $50 billion in the next 3 years would not jeopardize U.S. national security, and if the 'star wars' programs and the deployment of MX missiles were abandoned, another $20 billion at least could be saved." Even anultraconservative like Senator Goldwater has rejected the Pentagon's claims that the United States "must catch up with" the Soviet Union in the arms sphere. In an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST, he advocated cancelling MX missile production, saying that the United States has enough nuclear missiles and there is no sense in building new ones. Nonetheless, CBS-TV stresses, President Reagan announced in a recent meeting with reporters that "Congress must not count on reducing the military budget."

In other words, the draft military budget, approved by the U.S. Administration, is nothing but a further carte blanche for the Pentagon to continue the arms race -- a race devoid of any strategic or political sense, but totally in accord with the unambiguous rule of the powers that be inscribed on the facade of the U.S. Defense Department.

JOURNAL HITS JAPANESE 'REVANCHIST CAMPAIGN'

LD300055 Moscow TASS in English 2327 GMT 30 Jan 85

["USSR-Japan: If One Looks Into the Future" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- The Soviet leadership, displaying realism and well-balanced approach, repeatedly put forward concrete initiatives, realisation of which would enable to lessen international tension in the Far East, and to remove mutual apprehensions, if there are such in bilateral Soviet-Japanese relations, writes the journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN in its February issue.

Since the Japanese Government is not ready for conclusion of a peace treaty, the USSR, for instance, put forward the proposal that without stopping negotiations on the peace treaty, the two sides should exchange opinions and sign a treaty on goodneighbourliness and cooperation. Unfortunately, under far-fetched pretexts official Tokyo refused to thoroughly study the Soviet initiative and meanwhile even more broadened the anti-Soviet, actually revanchist campaign of territorial claims to the USSR.

The journal recalls that the Japanese authorities continue declaring that satisfaction of these claims was all but the preliminary condition for further development of Soviet-Japanese relations. At a time when the propaganda apparatus was spreading the myth on increased "Soviet military threat", also in "areas adjacent to Japanese isles", armaments were built up in the country at a speedy pace, the military budget was on the rise and cooperation between "self-defence forces" and U.S. Armed Forces was consolidated.

To please Washington, Tokyo undertook the obligation to take part, in case of "extraordinary circumstances", in blocking up the La Perouse, Tsugaru and the Korea Straits, in violation of international treaties, and also to organize "patrolling" of ocean lanes at a distance of up to 1,000 nautical miles from Japanese shores. Since 1970 "white books" of Japan on questions of defence invariably marked the Soviet Union as the main potential enemy.

With the tacit consent of the authorities, which seek to bury in oblivion the government-declared three non-nuclear principles (not to have, not to bring in and not to produce nuclear weapons), a number of aerodromes and ports were turned into places of stationing American aircraft carriers, nuclear powered submarines and missile carrier planes, which are vehicles of delivery of nuclear weapons. According to the Japanese press, already now the United States can use against the USSR up to 150 nuclear capable planes from the territory of Japan.

Probably it is impossible to brush off right away the accretions that happened in Soviet-Japanese relations in the recent years. In the quest for ways of improving our relations, the journal recalls, it is necessary to be aware that in the relations between the USSR and Japan, just as in relations between any other states, there are and, most probably, will be certain differences in the approach to these or other phenomena and events. But the task is, considering realities, not to broaden, but to narrow as much as possible the sphere of our divergencies and to concentrate efforts on the questions on which accords could be reached, proceeding from the national interests of both sides.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA NOTES ANTI-SOVIETISM IN JAPAN

PM291620 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 30 January carries on page 14, its "International Life" page, a 1,500-word article under the rubric "Anti-Sovietism: The Way It Is Done" by NOVOYE VREMYA own correspondent Yuriy Tavrovskiy specially written for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, datelined Tokyo, and entitled "Creators of Prejudices."

The article begins with the following introduction: "Opinion polls taken in Japan by newspapers and news services of various orientations produce approximately identical results: Over three-fourths of those polled 'do not sense any positive feelings' toward the Soviet Union and only about 1 in 10 is friendly toward us.

"The emerging picture is even more amazing in view of the fact that for a very long time Soviet people have felt great respect for and interest in Japan's brilliant culture and its impressive achievements in science, technology, and the organization of production. This, in fact, is well known by people in Japan itself."

Tavrovskiy then proceeds to describe various anti-Soviet newspaper and magazine articles, publications, and books of the same kind on sale in Japan. He goes on: "What is the goal of the instigators and orchestrators of the intensive anti-Soviet campaign? In the first place, they want to reinforce the stereotype of 'threat hanging over Japan' in the national awareness, prove the impossibility of maintaining stable, mutually advantageous, and peaceful relations with the Soviet Union, and persuade all those who oppose the accelerated buildup of armed forces and the reckless involvement in U.S. nuclear strategy to change their minds. With its anti-Sovietism Tokyo hopes to make at least a partial repayment for the constantly growing surplus in trade with the United States. It has been noticeable for a long time now that anti-Soviet campaigns reach their peak at times of worsening Japanese-American trade relations or coincide with the arrival in Tokyo of angry emissaries from the White House."

Tavrovskiy then quotes from a statement made to him an unnamed "elderly publicist," outlines the interest in Soviet things that exists in Japan, and concludes:

"And yet the political atmosphere in Japan is saturated with the noxious fumes of anti-Sovietism. This is perceived by all who are deeply and truly concerned with future relations between the two neighboring peoples."

PYONGYANG CITY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

SK310755 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] A delegation of the People's Committee of Pyongyang City led by its chairman, Pak Sung-il, arrived in Moscow Oblast Soviet on 30 January. Comrade Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, explained to the guests the activities of the Moscow Oblast Soviet and its (?economic) development plan.

Comrade Pak Sung-il said that the profound experiences Moscow citizens have gained in urban management were of great significance to the delegation. He said that the delegation was particularly interested in learning from Moscow's operation of its public transit system.

Talks were held in a friendly atmosphere with participation of Comrade Kolomin, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, and Comrade (Orlov), its deputy chairman, and other political figures.

PRAVDA NOTES KARMAL ADDRESS TO PDPA POLITBURO

PM291500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Loyalty to a Revolutionary Course"]

[Text] Kabul, 27 Jan -- A routine session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo has been held here. Addressing the session, B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, emphasized that the broad participation of representatives of the country's working people and of delegations of fraternal parties in the festivities marking the PDPA's 20th anniversary in January and the numerous messages addressed to the PDPA and its leadership demonstrated once again the support for the April Revolution on the part of millions of the world's working people and confirmed the correctness of the PDPA's revolutionary course.

The Politburo session examined a number of questions of domestic and foreign policy and, in particular, of the development of the health care system in the DRA. B. Karmal reported that the party and government are taking specific measures to improve medical services for the population, above all to protect the health of mother and child, to develop the network of medical establishments, and to train skilled cadres.

DRA FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS TO PAKISTAN

PM291501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Resolute Protest"]

[Text] Kabul, 28 Jan -- The DRA Foreign Ministry has protested to Pakistan about new armed provocations against the DRA. The Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul was summoned to the Foreign Ministry, where it was pointed out to him that 19,20, and 21 January this year the Afghan border point of Barikowt was subjected to massive artillery and mortar fire from Pakistani territory. As a result of this barbaric act 16 people were killed, including women and children, and houses suffered considerable damage. There was also damage to two Afghan Air Force helicopters which were engaged in supplying medical supplies and food to Barikowt. The DRA Foreign Ministry, regarding the Pakistani side's actions as irresponsible, demanded an immediate end to them, and stressed that the DRA retains the right to take the necessary measures to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman firmly denied the Pakistani side's assertions that Afghan Air Force aircraft allegedly carried out a raid on the region of Arandu in Pakistan 21-22 January, describing these claims as completely unfounded.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS UPCOMING PAKISTANI ELECTIONS

PM301519 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service report: "Opposition's Determination"]

[Text] As the Pakistani National Assembly elections scheduled for 25 February by Ziaul Haq's military administration draw nearer, the real essence of this political spectacle with its hint of a manifestation of Democracy is to be seen increasingly clearly. Although Islamabad's ruler is still officially refraining from defining the rights of the new parliament, nobody doubts that Ziaul Haq is hoping to establish a presidential system in which the Army will still dominate all state institutions and the head of state will retain unlimited dictatorial powers.

It is no accident that the election campaign in Pakistan has beer programmed under conditions of the operation of martial law, which prohibits political parties from conducting their election campaigns, holding public meetings, and organizing various kinds of propaganda actions. At the same time the Islamabad authorities have taken measures to strengthen the repressive apparatus in the event of any deviations from the political farce scenario. This is the level at which the Pakistani general public assessed the appointment of Lieutenant General Faruk Shaukat (Lodkhi), former military governor of Baluchistan Province, as Pakistan interior minister. A certain amount of flirting by the military regime with leaders of some opposition parties has ended with the resumption of the persecution of political opponents and overt punitive a actions aimed at routing the democratic movement in the country. On the authorities' orders the secret police recently raided a building in Lahore, in which a routine session of the Central Action Committee of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy was under way, and arrested participants in the session who called for a boycott of the "parliamentary elections."

The Pakistan People's Party, one of the leading parties in the opposition movement, made a similar appeal. A Pakistan People's Party representative, (Zafar Ali Udzhan), announced that at the present time the Pakistani people's dissatisfaction with the ruling regime has reached its peak and "there is not a single social group left in Pakistani society which would not like to see the overthrow of Ziaul Haq." As well as the demands to restore democratic rights and freedoms in the country, release political detainees, and hold elections on the basis of the 1973 Constitution, the Pakistani opposition also demands the breaking of the American-Pakistani militarist alliance, in which Islamabad is assigned the role of a outpost of the forces of international imperialism in South Asia.

INDIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY COMMEMORATED BY USSR

Party, State Greetings

PM291322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India

To His Excellency Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India

On the Soviet people's behalf we send to you, and through you to the people of friendly India, cordial congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic.

During this brief, historical period India has scored impressive achievements in its socioeconomic, scientific, technical, and cultural development and in the consolidation of its national independence. Soviet people rejoice at the Indian people's successes and wish them new achievements in all spheres of material and spiritual life and in upholding the Republic's independent foreign policy course. They firmly support the efforts made by India's people and government to strengthen the country's unity and territorial integrity.

Independent and peace-loving India, which is now heading the Nonaligned Movement and actively advocates the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, disarmament, and equal cooperation among states, enjoys high international prestige. People in the Soviet Union respect India's constructive contribution to the common efforts to ensure peace and the peoples' security.

The Soviet Union and India are linked by bonds of close friendship and multifaceted cooperation, which expand and deepen year by year and are becoming an increasingly weighty factor for peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole.

We express the confidence that friendly Soviet-Indian relations, tested by time and based on the lasting foundation of the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation, will continue to strengthen and develop for the benefit of our countries' peoples and for the sake of strengthening universal peace and international security.

We wish good health and prosperity to you, esteemed Mr President and Mr Prime Minister, and progress and flourishing to the Indian people.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

Dymshits, Gilashvili at Fete

PM291509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Marking the Anniversary"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of members of Moscow's public was held at the House of the Union in Moscow 25 January to mark the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the Indian Republic -- the country's national holiday.

Taking part in the meeting were P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and members of the public.

MARCHUK, VO NGUYEN GIAP CONFER ON TECHNOLOGY

PM291502 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Questions of Cooperation Discussed"]

[Text] G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, 25 January. During their conversation questions of further deepening USSR-SRV scientific and technical cooperation were discussed. Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR, was present during the conversation.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-VIETNAMESE TIES MARKED

USSR Assistance Described

PM301414 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Jan 85 p 3

[A. Smelyakov article: "A Friend's Help: Diplomatic Relations Were Established Between the USSR and the SRV 35 Years Ago"]

[Text] Hanoi-Moscow -- An economic map of the country covers an entire wall at the SRV State Planning Commission. On it red symbols denote the country's major national economic projects -- under construction or already commissioned. Many of them bear the conventional legend "Viet-So." This means that a particular enterprise has been or is being constructed with the Soviet Union's technical assistance. In all, there are now approximately 250 such markings on the map. Some 200 industrial enterprises, state farms, bridges, and roads are already functioning, and a further 50 projects will be commissioned in the near future.

The USSR officially recognized the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia -- the Democratic Republic of Vietnam -- by establishing diplomatic relations with it 35 years ago, when the conflagration of the war against the French colonialists was blazing on Vietnamese soil. This was an event of historic significance for the young republic.

Comrade Le Ninh, an old acquaintance of mine who is known in Vietnam as a contemporary of the century (he will be 85 this year), recalled: "In January 1950 we received the news of the establishment of diplomatic relations with the country of Lenin. Then the first Soviet people appeared on Vietnamese soil. They came to fulfill their international duty and give our people fraternal assistance in developing the economy and culture."

Vietnam's first large machine-building enterprise, the Hanoi No 1 Machine Tool Plant, sister plant of Moscow's "Krasnyy Proletariy," the "Uong Bi" Thermal Electric Power Station, which withstood bombing raids by American "flying fortresses," the ("Tkhakba") Hydroelectric Power Station, and many other construction projects became monuments to our friendship.

Today Soviet-Vietnamese relations have been raised to a new, higher level. The Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the USSR and the SRV, signed 3 November 1978, is rightly called historic. The lines of that document are being filled with concrete living substance.

Construction of the second stage of the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant was completed recently, current reached consumers from the second unit at the Pha Lai Thermal Electric Power Station -- the largest in the country -- and the Republic's largest capacity cement plant was commissioned at (Bimshon). This enabled SRV industry to exceed the plan targets for production of the most important types of output. Thus, 4.8 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity were generated, and 1.2 million metric tons of cement and 413,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizers were produced.

THe successes of Vietnam's new socialist industry, Do Muoi, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, said, are in separably linked with the assistance of the land of the soviets. And this applies not just to projects constructed in the SRV with Soviet technical assistance but also to thousands upon thousands of Vietnamese young men and women who have passed through schools of working skill in the USSR, and experienced engineers who have received higher education in VUZes in various cities in the Soviet Union.

There are still many difficulties in the way of socialist building in Vietnam. The war's bitter legacy tells. Considerable material resources have to be allocated to strengthening the Republic's defense against encroachments by the forces of imperialism and reaction. A considerable effort also has to be made to create the country's unified economic structure, for the long years of domination by foreign monopolies in the south did not contribute to its development.

I recall the words of the young team leader Nguyen Van Hung, whose acquaintance I made exactly 3 years ago, when construction of (Chian) Hydroelectric Power Station in Dong Nai Province was solemnly beginning.

"I fought the American aggressors in this area," Hung told me at the time. "In the midst of deaths and fires we dreamed of a peaceful future and believed in it. The dreams have become reality. Today we are struggling to industrialize the country. And we will certainly win, for Lenin's great motherland has once again extended to us a helping hand."

Vo Van Kiet Reviews Relations

PM291650 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Vo Van Kiet, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission: "Through the Prism of Time: Toward the 35th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between the USSR and Vietnam"]

[Text] Hanoi -- Everything in life is subject to the test of time. Today we state that, despite the thousands upon thousands of kilometers separating the Soviet Union and Vietnam, close bonds of friendship exist between us -- this means that our friendship has stood the test of both time and distance. In order to understand its force and its strength it is necessary to turn to its source.

The life-giving juices of the October Revolution awakened the working class in colonial and semifeudal Vietnam. Under its beneficial influence our people joined the ranks of the revolutionary fighters of the modern epoch.

The red banner raised in 1918 over a mutinous French warship in a Black Sea road was the first bright signal of the future proletarian revolution in Vietnam. It was boldly hoisted by the Vietnamese sailor Ton Duc Thang. Thus an emissary of a people living in Southeast Asia, who subsequently became the country's president, greeted by that courageous act the young Soviet Republic, the first socialist state founded by the great Lenin.

From that time, it could be said, the two peoples' revolutionary destinies were predetermined. One of our poets wrote at the time: "October is your name, Russia. Amid sun and rain you bring warmth to the heart of Asia. There is love in my heart for the land of the soviets, which has opened the fire of decisive battles on the planet."

The closeness of the two countries' revolutionary destinies soon developed into a conscious idea in the heart of another Vietnamese, Nguyen Ai Quoc — the country's first president, Ho Chi Minh. Among the swarm of oriental and Western teachings of both the past and the present he was attracted to Leninism. "This is what the Vietnamese people need!" -- he exclaimed on familiarizing himself with V.I. Lenin's works on the national and colonial questions. The first Vietnamese Communist derived knowledge and ideas from Marxism-Leninism and Soviet Russia's revolutionary deeds.

Vietnam's more recent history is inseparably linked with its Communist Party. This was written into its program at the very time it was founded: "The Vietnamese revolution considers support for the Soviet Union a principled party guideline." Now, just as 55 years ago, this principle is the cornerstone of the policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Speaking about the constant solidarity of Vietnamese revolutionaries with the motherland of October, we recall the thousands of our fighters thrown into jails by the imperialist secret police, who proudly accepted death because they resolutely opposed the hostile attacks on the CPSU and the land of the soviets. When the fascist hordes approached Moscow, Vietnamese patriots condemned to death wrote on the walls of Saigon jail in their own blood: "The Soviet Union will be victorious!" It could be said that Vietnamese-Soviet relations became flesh and blood even before their interstate formalization and imprinted themselves deeply in the hearts of Vietnamese Communists.

Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation began more than 30 years ago, back in the time when Vietnam was waging the struggle against the French colonialists, and subsequently also against the American imperialists. Of course, the term "cooperation" does not quite accurately characterize the relations at that time. Our country received generous assistance, which played an important role in the people's victory over strong opponents.

A new stage in bilateral multifaceted cooperation began after Vietnam's full liberation. This cooperation is organized in accordance with the criteria for relations between socialist countries.

Of course, Vietnam still lives under conditions which differ considerably from the situation in other fraternal countries. Having inherited the heavy legacy of neocolonialism and of a long war, we are rehabilitating an economy which itself was historically weak. Old and new enemies are trying to organize a blockade of the SRV and are arranging armed provocations. Even though the war is over, in reality there is still no full peace in the country. The intrigues of Beijing's ruling circles oblige us to be constantly ready to defend every inch of our native soil. Naturally, these internal and external factors hinder the development of the national economy and the raising of the working people's living standards.

We are well aware that, by helping Vietnam, the Soviet people are diverting from themselves raw materials, supplies, and commodities which are very necessary to the economy and the Soviet people. We seek to make what contribution we can to the development of all-around cooperation with the USSR and are doing everything possible to strike a balance in economic relations with friends.

Our country's specific conditions and the political and economic tasks at the first stage of the transitional period toward socialism determined the choice of the path of socialist building within the framework of socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA countries. The Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was signed in November 1978. A period of strong, comprehensive, long-term cooperation began, marking a qualitatively new stage in the development of traditional bilateral relations.

A long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, which defined its main directions, was signed between our countries in October 1983. That document constitutes a further step along the path of concretizing and strengthening our economic, scientific, and technical ties. The coordination of Vietnam's plans for the current (1981-1985) and the next 5-year plan with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries helped and is helping us to overcome the difficulties in the way of transformation and economic building and to fulfill the set tasks more successfully.

In Vietnam today it is possible to see in virtually any sphere of life numerous manifestations of the deepening relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV -- relations filled with new quality and substance and having ever greater effect.

In the recent period more than 100 projects have been constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance in key sectors of the national economy, such as power generation, the chemical and petroleum-extraction sectors, agriculture, and transport. This has not only significantly increased the Republic's economic potential but has also contributed to the emergence of important industrial zones and specialized agricultural regions in the country and the development of large-scale socialist production.

Vietnam's commodity exchange with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries is growing continuously -- which is of great significance for surmounting the grave consequences of the war, maintaining and developing production, and meeting the needs of the national economy and defense. Scientific and technical cooperation is expanding. A large detachment of national cadres has been trained with the USSR's assistance in many spheres of the economy, science, and culture. In short, over the past years the Vietnamese people have received great disinterested assistance from the fraternal countries, and from the Soviet Union above all.

The further improvement and the enhancement of the effectiveness of Vietnam's cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries meets the interests of the peoples of every country and the interests of peace and socialism and is not only our people's aspiration but also their pressing task. The SRV is a country with rich potential for growing valuable tropical crops on a large scale. Rubber, coconut, coffee, tea, jute, sugarcane, and mountain tung tree plantations can occupy up to 1 million hectares of land. We have considerable forest and marine resources and valuable minerals. Processing rich labor resources, Vietnam is seeking to increase production of export commodities and actively participates in the socialist international division of labor. In the past few years our people have taken new steps in their economic development with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The forms of economic, scientific, and technical ties among fraternal countries may be expanded by means of cooperation and collaboration on a bilateral and a multilateral basis, and the improvement of this cooperation will lead to enhanced efficiency and the deepening of our relations. This will exert a great influence on the shaping of our country's industrial-agrarian structure on the basis of the comprehensive development of agriculture. Production of goods will grow steadily, and our contribution to the international socialist division of labor will become more weighty.

1984 was a year of great difficulties for the Republic. Grave natural disasters afflicted the country. The Chinese expansionists stepped up subversive actions and armed provocations on the border. The unfavorable situation on the international market and the high rate of increase in the population, which has increased by 12 million since 1976, had an effect. Despite this, we confidently strengthened the SRV's security, continued stabilizing the situation in the country, and increased agricultural and industrial production. All this attests that our motherland's position is strong and its successful development in the future gives rise to no doubt.

The weakness of the material and technical base is the most serious obstacle in the way of the development of socialism in Vietnam. Heavy industry does not have adequate resources to serve agriculture and light industry. There is a big shortage of electricity, metal, and fertilizers. In addition, we are forced to divert considerable resources to defense.

To fulfill the tasks set for 1985 and subsequent years, in addition to improving work in the sphere of economic management and improving the utilization of the national economy's internal potential, we continue to devote special attention to developing relations of cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA countries. We consider the coordination of national economic plans a decisive factor for accelerating the rate of economic development in coming years. In addition, we regard as an international duty the task of increasing exports and ensuring the fulfillment of contractual obligations to the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. We realize that it is only on this condition that it is possible to qualitatively increase imports of the raw materials and supplies that we need in the necessary volumes and gradually reduce the foreign trade deficit.

In this article I am not misusing the term "Vietnam's special conditions" but stating facts. As pointed out in CEMA documents, for some time to come Vietnamese reality will demand a balanced understanding of political and economic tasks. For our part we devote great attention to our efforts in this direction, and we consider the steady improvement of the structure of socioeconomic management for the purpose of developing Vietnam's potential to be a decisive factor for success.

Time emphasizes an indisputable truth: Our successes are directly dependent on close ties with the Soviet Union and friends throughout the world. This cooperation and our cohesion have played a tremendous role in past years and open up better prospects for the future. Once again I would like to say with all my heart: Thank you, Lenin's country, for the assistance, friendship, and combat solidarity with Vietnam! I wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Soviet people happiness and success!

Foreign Ministry Telegrams

PM311142 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR and SRV Foreign Ministries have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the SRV.

During the period that has elapsed, the USSR Foreign Ministry telegram points out, the relations between our parties and countries, which are based on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and the common fundamental aims and interests of our peoples, have enjoyed dynamic development and now embrace practically all spheres of life in the two countries.

The past decades have shown that the fraternal friendship of the Soviet Union and Vietnam and their close cooperation in the international arena reliably serve the cause of socialist and communist building in our countries and are an important factor in strengthening the socialist community and in the struggle of the socialist countries and all the world's progressive forces for peace and international security.

The telegram expresses firm confidence that the bonds of unbreakable fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and the SRV will steadily strengthen and develop for the good of our peoples and in the interests of socialism and peace.

The SRV foreign minister's greetings telegram emphasizes that over the course of 35 years the great friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, which is based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, has withstood all trials and steadily strengthened and developed.

The relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the SRV and the USSR, which rose to a qualitatively new level with the signing of the 1978 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, convincingly demonstrate their tremendous vital force, promote our peoples' revolutionary cause in every possible way, and make a contribution to the common struggle of all the world's peoples against the forces of imperialism, reaction, and hegemonism, for peace, and in the name of national independence and social progress.

The telegram expresses profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the tremendous and effective aid to Vietnam.

NHAN DAN CITED ON SRV-PRC BORDER SITUATION

PM311138 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "NHAN DAN on the Situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese Border"]

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Jan -- The exacerbation of the situation on the Vietnamese-Chinese border has been caused by the provocative actions of the Chinese side, which tries in its propaganda to distort the true situation, the newspaper NHAN DAN, organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, points out.

In recent days, the newspaper reports, the total number of Chinese military aircraft in the region bordering on Vietnam has reached 1,000, and approximately 30 Chinese divisions are concentrated there. The Chinese side is constantly subjecting SRV population centers near the border to concentrated fire. There are continuing armed sallies by Chinese soldiers and violations of SRV sovereignty and territorial integrity by Chinese aircraft and ships. The infiltration of espionage and sabotage groups into Vietnam has been stepped up.

At the same time, NHAN DAN emphasizes, China has rejected the SRV proposal to abandon hostilities on the border for the period of the Lunar New Year celebrations, as well as the peace initiatives of the recent Ho Chi Minh City conference of the Indochinese countries' foreign ministers. China has mounted a slander campaign for the purpose of smearing the foreign policy course of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and splitting the fraternal countries.

The Vietnamese people consistently adhere to a policy of restoring normal relations with China, but we are fully resolved to reliably defend the motherland, NHAN DAN writes.

GROMYKO RECEIVES CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER

LD311200 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 31 TASS -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived here today on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The guest was welcomed at the airport by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials. The welcoming party included Miroslav Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER QUOTED ON ARMS TALKS

LD301250 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Prague January 30 TASS -- Mankind now does not have an objective more important than that of preventing another world war, especially a nuclear war, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here. "We are firmly convinced that a first step towards successfully accomplishing this task could be made by precluding an arms race in outer space and attaining progress with limiting and reducing arms, which should ultimately lead to the elimination of nuclear weapons altogether everywhere. This is why we hail the Soviet-U.S. agreement to open talks on the entire range of issues concerning space and nuclear arms, both strategic and medium-range, as well as the understanding that all these issues should be examined and resolved in their inter-relationship," he said.

"We are convinced," the Czechoslovak foreign minister said further, "that the cause of peace and international security will make a tremendous gain if all nuclear powers pledge not to be the first to use nuclear arms against one another. This also applies to the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty and the signing of agreements on freezing nuclear arsenals, reducing military spending, delivering Europe from chemical weapons and establishing nuclear-free zones. The signing of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace will also be of major importance."

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over fascist Germany is of exceptional significance in the present-day complicated international situation. This signal anniversary unites all people of goodwill, who make up the vast majority of the world's population, in the struggle for peace, social progress and friendship among nations.

MORE ON 'BUDAPEST DAYS' CELEBRATION IN MOSCOW

Grishin Receives Delegation

PM291407 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Talk at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Text] A Budapest delegation headed by Karoly Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP City Committee, visited the Moscow Party Gorkom yesterday.

It is in Moscow in connection with the Budapest Days in our capital.

The delegation was received by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. On behalf of the party gorkom, he cordially welcomed the guests from fraternal Budapest.

During the talk that took place, V.V. Grishin described the main avenues of the city party organization's activity in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches and preparation for the elections to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets.

V.V. Grishin familiarized the delegation members with the party gorkom's organizational and political work and its activity in mobilizing the party organizations and labor collectives to the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan targets and socialist pledges for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP City Committee, supplied information on the main avenues of the Budapest City MSZMP organization's work in implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and active preparation for the 13th MSZMP Congress and described the party leadership of the city's economy and agitation and party and ideological work.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the importance of developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between Moscow and Budapest.

It is notable that the Budapest Days are taking place on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Taking part in the talk were Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretaries R.F. Dementyeva L.A. Borisov, I.D. Pisarev, and A.M. Roganov; and L.M. Perfilova, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Foreign Relations Department.

Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, also took part in the talk.

Delegation Departs

PM301004 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] Yesterday a delegation of the Budapest City MSZMP Committee, which was in the Soviet capital in connection with the 'Budapest Days' in Moscow left for the Hungarian capital.

The delegation was led by K. Grosz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest City Party Committee.

At Sheremetyevo Airport the guests were seen off by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; F. Dementyeva, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; and senior workers of Moscow City Party Committee.

S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, and embassy employees were also in the sendoff party.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES MEET

PM301611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Joint Session"]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jan -- A joint session of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society All-Polish Council and the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Main Board has adopted a resolution defining the society's tasks in the period to come. It stresses that the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Poland for the period through 2000, signed by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, in Moscow in May 1984, is a most comprehensive long-term document determining the spheres for the further expansion of cooperation between the two countries and places this cooperation on a qualitatively new level.

The society considers it is patriotic and international duty to contribute to the implementation of the program and to the strengthening and deepening of the indestructible Polish-Soviet friendship. This will be aided by this year's celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Poland, the document stresses.

FRG CALLED ON NOT TO 'PATRONIZE' GDR CITIZENS

LD302256 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin January 30 TASS -- It is high time for the West German Government to stop speaking on behalf of all the Germans, to stop using the "authority" that has never been given to it. It would make a positive impact on the development of relations between the GDR and West Germnay, the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes today.

The FRG official bodies still refuse to take into consideration the state citizenship of the GDR, the publication of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany points out. Meanwhile, it has been generally recognized that citizens of each state, irrespective of their nationality, have the right to corresponding citizenship. It is noteworthy that no other country with the exception of West Germany questions this fact which stems from the norms of the international law.

The question of the GDR citizenship was not included some time ago in the treaty on the fundamentals of relations between the GDR and the FRG only because the West German side was not ready to recognize it. And still, no one has freed West Germany from the obligations to unconditionally respect the GDR citizenship as inalienable factor of the international life. 12 years have passed after the signing of the treaty. During the period that has elapsed since that time millions of visitors from West Germany could see for themselves that both the German Democratic Republic and its citizens do exist. Even two previous federal chancellors and other FRG high-ranking officials took it into account when addressing GDR citizens.

No one has given the right to FRG authorities to patronize citizens of another sovereign state. It is high time they recognized this obvious truth, the newspaper stresses.

FRG'S KOHL WRITES ON 'OPEN GERMAN QUESTION'

LD302053 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- TASS Commentator Lev Aksenov writes:

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany has contributed an article to DEUTSCHER OSTDIENST -- the press-bulletin of the "Union of the Exiled", which points out the "open character of the German question", the DPA news agency reports. This idea was developed by the leader of the Christian-Social Union Franz-Joseph Strauss who asserted in the same press-bulletin of revanchist orientation that from the point of view of the international law the "German reich" continued to exist within the borders of 1937.

One cannot fail to notice both the idea of an "open character of the German question" and the choice of the publication in which these statements were made. Bonn which pursues a policy of encouraging the instigative activities of those "who are eternally in the past", displays the pathetic unanimity of views with the leaders of West German revanchists. As a rule, this stand is camouflaged by assurances of an allegedly "peaceful nature" of the activities of the "Union of the Exiled" and the communities affiliated in it.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl pointed out in his article that although the solution of the "German problem" was not today a priority issue of the world politics, in certain conditions the "overcoming of the split of Germany is possible". And still, the head of the FRG Government continues to maintain that such statements do not at all mean that his stand coincides with the viewpoint of revanchists. Moreover, H. Kohl himself and members of his cabinet have expressed and continue to express discontent over statements in the press made by socialist countries which denounce the activization of revanchism in West Germany. They seem to be unaware of the fact that their open solidarity with the stand of the revanchist circles which strive to revise the results of World War II at all costs makes their "discontent" absolutely groundless.

No other than the leader of the "Union of the Exiled", CDU Deputy of Bundestag Herbert Czaja pointed out their mutual understanding and unanimity of views with Bonn leaders.

In an article published in the same issue of DEUTSCHER OSTDIENST, H. Czaja stressed the community of many viewpoints of revanchists and Christian Democrats and pointed out a number of the provisions of the "principled program" of the Christian-Democratic Union which underlined the "open character of the German question".

The coincidence of the views of those "who are eternally in the past" and Bonn politicians on questions dealing with the results of World War II becomes especially dangerous today when revanchists have launched a large-scale propaganda offensive. A publication of the "Community of Silesian Germans" carried recently an article under the meaningful headline "Thoughts About Germany" which goes to the length of analysing "possible ways of solving the German problem" with the utilisation of Bundeswehr. In such an atmosphere assertions of the "open character" of this "question" which was settled as far back as several decades ago can be regarded only as an attempt to question the status-quo in Europe.

FRG REVANCHISTS SEEK TO REVISE DETENTE GAINS

LD281641 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 28 TASS -- Viewing the revanchism of the eighties as a political phenomenon, it is necessary to give it a broader look, rather than reduce it to the activity of "land associations" that emerged in the Federal Republic of Germany in the late forties, Lev Bezymensky writes in an article published by the latest issue of the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. The general phenomenon of revanchism can be divided into territorial and social varieties.

In the first case, claims are made to land lost during wars. Post-war Europe met with this form of revanchism after the establishment of the FRG which immediately started talking about the "existence of Germany within the borders as of December 31 1937." Not recognizing the border along the Oder and Neisse Rivers, West Germany thus laid claims to lands belonging to Poland and the USSR. Bonn also doubted the border with Czechoslovakia, by refusing to admit the illegality of the 1938 Munich pact by which Czechoslovakia's north-western part (so-called Sudetenland) was yielded to Germany.

The well-regulated mechanism of revanchism left impression on all aspects of the country's life. This is a social revanshism. Paradoxes in the Bonn slogans riveted attention: on the one hand, they raised the issue of 1937 borders, while on the other hand, they claimed that the Federal Republic does not think of a forcible revision of post-war borders. A "geographical" circumstance also existed: The border on the Oder and Neisse, which Bonn did not want to recognize, was not the FRG's border. It was the border of the other German state-- the German Democratic Republic, which, jointly with Poland, solemnly proclaimed the borders between the two countries to be unshakable and inviolable.

The FRG stubbornly refuses to acknowledge such a natural attribute of sovereignty as citizenship of the German Democratic Republic. Openly contradicting international legal principles, the letter and spirit of the Helsinki accords, Bonn claims some "German citizenship", the right to patronize citizens of another, neighbouring state.

Following the deployment of new American nuclear missiles on West German soil, forces seeking to doubt the post-war political and territorial realities in Europe are rearing up once again in West Germany. These forces are looking for any pretext to revise the accomplishments of the detente period, including in relations with the GDR. The activization of the revanchist forces in the FRG and encouragement of revanchism elsewhere, Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers stressed at their meeting in the GDR capital on December 3-4 1984, have a negative effect on the political climate in Europe, on understanding between European peoples. This warning is particularly topical as the anniversary of the great victory over Nazism is approaching, the writer concludes.

ANTONOV COMMENTS ON TRADE TIES WITH FRG

PM291336 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Jan 85 p 9

[Own correspondent Anatoliy Frenkin dispatch under the rubric "Bonn on the Line": "To Eliminate Artificial Barriers"]

[Text] The latest session of the Soviet-West German Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has ended in Bonn.

A.K. Antonov, leader of the Soviet delegation and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, noted in this connection that the commission's work over the past year can be evaluated positively. The questions were discussed in an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency, specificity, and frankness. The decisions that have been made have always been of mutual advantage, which is necessary for our countries' successful cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technical spheres. On the whole, the existing economic agreements and accords are being successfully implemented.

A.K. Antonov drew attention to the fact that the international situation remains complex. Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has repeatedly stressed that the most urgent task for all mankind is to eliminate the increased nuclear threat. Under present conditions, the Soviet Union's main efforts are aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war, preventing the militarization of space, securing a turn for the better in international relations, moving them back onto the tracks of detente, and ensuring security both on the European Continent and throughout the world. We would like to believe that the FRG will make efforts in the same direction, proceeding from the interests of ensuring security and developing sound relations with its Eastern partners, including, of course, the Soviet Union.

The development of economic ties between our countries has certain dynamics and brings benefits to both sides. It is very important that these ties be based on solid legal and contractual foundations that would make it possible to forecast development not for a year at a time but for the long term. If, in addition to this, everything that hinders the development of our relations were to be swept away, then there would be obvious grounds for increasing commodity turnover. Unfortunately, over the last few years not only have all kinds of restrictions been maintained in trade with the Soviet Union, but new ones have also been imposed. It can be said, for example, that the FRG has accepted expanded lists of commodities banned under Cocom from being sold to the Soviet Union.

If we want to develop our relations in the economic sphere, then all artificial barriers must be removed.

BALANDIN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG CP EVENT

PM291330 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by A.N. Balandin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Orenburg CPSU Obkom, returned to Moscow from the FRG on 24 January. The delegation participated in events organized by the German Communist Party to honor the memory of V.I. Lenin, K. Liebknecht, and R. Luxemburg.

SOVIET-SWISS POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD

PM301444 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] A Soviet-Swiss political consultation on a number of topical international problems and questions of bilateral relations has been held at the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Participating were: A.L. Adamishin and V.F. Petrovsky, members of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; F. Pianca, chief of the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs first political section; and K. Fritschi, Swiss ambassador to the USSR.

F. Pianca was received by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister N.S. Ryzhov.

TASS SUMMARIZES BELGIAN CP DELEGATION VISIT

LD302253 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- In keeping with the plan for inter-party ties, a delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium led by Pierre Beauvois, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPB, political director of the newspaper DRAPEAU ROUGE, stayed in the Soviet Union on January 22-29 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

During meetings and conversations at the Economic and International Departments of the CPSU Central Committee, the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Science and Technology, the editorial board of the newspaper PRAVDA, the All-Union Central Central Council of Trade Unions, the Department of Information Science, computer facilities and automation and the Department of Mechanics and Management processes under the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., during visits to manufacturing enterprises, an experimental research and development center and a secondary school, Belgian Communists got acquainted with problems of development, extended production and efficient utilization of computer facilities, robotized equipment and automatic systems in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. Members of the delegation said that, during their stay in the Soviet Union they had become convinced that new equipment and technology in was introducing [as received] in the economy with due account of the interests of the working people, and in the conditions of full employment of the economically active population of the country.

ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON ASSAILED

PM301143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov article under the "Political Observer's Opinion" rubric: "'Pullout' with Long-Term Aim"]

[Text] The American-Israeli "strategic allies" announced their latest Near East stunt a few days ago. Tel Aviv stated that it intends "unilaterally" to begin a "phased pullout" of its occupying forces from South Lebanon, while Washington announced that the Israeli Government "has begun this process and taken this decision as a sign of goodwill."

Miracle of miracles indeed! Since when have Israeli leaders begun showing goodwill to their Arab neighbors? -- that is the question asked by any unbiased observer. And what good can be expected from this "goodwill" in the light of the fact that Tel Aviv has ignored for more than 2 and 1/2 years UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, which demand the Israeli occupying troops' immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon, and has deadlocked the Lebanese-Israeli military negotiations initiated in Al-Naqurah last November on the implementation of these decisions?

In brief, the answer to all these questions is to be sought in the now obvious fact that Lebanon as a whole and the south of the country in particular have turned out to be a hard nut to crack and that Israel and before it the United States have broken quite a few teeth in their attempts to do so. It seems to me that in Lebanon, for the first time in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the American-Israeli "strategic allies" have been taught a lesson -- a lesson which clearly shows that the times of unpunished blitzkriegs against Arabs are over. The Israeli interventionists from the very outset of aggression in June 1982 have met with courageous resistance, which, especially in the south of Lebanon, has been virtually universal. The "multinational forces" thrown together by the United States which occupied Beirut in the wake of Israeli aggression have encountered equally staunch resistance.

The fate of NATO's "multinational forces" is common kowledge. As far back as the beginning of last year they were forced, putting it mildly, to go home. Is it now the Israeli occupiers' turn? Everyone can see that it is. In any event ABC has reported that "Israel has been occupying the southern part of Lebanon for 2 and 1/2 years now. During this time it has lost more than 600 men (according to Tel Aviv's own potently understated figures -- K.G.) and losses of materiel are estimated at $10 billion; and the Cabinet has decided that the occupation must end...All Israel's basic calculations regarding Lebanon have thus proven mistaken, including those regarding compensation for the Israeli troops' withdrawal."

It would, however, be a big mistake to consider the matter closed because then the latest stunt devised by the aggressors would not have occured. And it is wholly bound up with the same "compensation for troop withdrawal" which Tel Aviv has been seeking all along as reward for its own aggression, despite the unequivocal decisions of the UN Security Council. This indeed was the precise point of the 17 May 1983 agreement imposed on Lebanon with the U.S. Administration's assistance, an agreement which essentially turned the southern part of the country into an Israeli protectorate. When, as a result of the Lebanese people's courageous struggle, the agreement was scrapped, Tel Aviv resorted to another ploy. It began talks with the Lebanese side under UN auspices with the intention of trying to achieve through them the selfsame goals of maintaining control over South Lebanon. Although Beirut had stated from the very outset that the task of the talks was merely to coordinate the military and technical aspects of the Israeli troops' complete and unconditional withdrawal from South Lebanon.

And because the Lebanese side maintained this principled stand throughout the talks, the Israelis deliberately deadlocked them, only then to announce a decision on a "phased pullout", which they claim is being taken "unilaterally." It must be said that this stunt has never fooled anyone, least of all the Lebanese. A spokesman for the Lebanese delegation at the Al-Naqurah talks, after analyzing the Tel Aviv decision, bluntly stated that "Israel is thus not carrying out a withdrawal of its troops but is merely redeploying them to avoid growing losses in men and materiel." And it is attempting by means of this maneuver to maintain control over if not all the south then at least part of it.

Indeed, the Israelis make no secret of the fact that even with full implementation of the present decision approved by the Tel Aviv government they intend to exercise effective control over a border zone stretching 20 km into Lebanese territory, taking cover behind the puppet "army of South Lebanon" -- 1,500-2,000 Lebanese renegades wholly in Israel's pay. Moreover, both Israeli Prime Minister Peres and Defense Minister Rabin, in speaking about their further plans regarding Lebanon, have bluntly stated that "in the event of guerrilla actions being intensified, Israel will resort to lightning strikes on the south of Lebanon" (blitzkriegs again!). And as though in chorus with this, ABC reported the other day that "the Pentagon expects to receive an order in the near future to carry out preemptive strikes on terrorist groupings in Lebanon."

It seems to me that it could not be put more clearly. The efforts of Israel and its U.S. sponsor continue to be directed toward keeping Lebanon as a target of aggression and as a "trouble spot" in the region. With what aim? This was put plainly by London's FINANCIAL TIMES, which wrote the other day that in the long term the latest Israeli Government decision may undermine the fragile prospects for political conciliation in Lebanon and even result in the country disintegrating into separate "fragmented" states.

The means whereby Israel intends to achieve this are also well known. With undisguised cynicism, it made the first such "claim" by organizing an attempt the other day on the life of the prominent politician M. Sa'd in Sidon. The latter had, a few hours before the explosion, met at his home with leaders of various communities in southern Lebanon, including Christians, to work out measures designed to prevent intercommunal clashes in the event of an Israeli pullout from Sidon.

Maintaining Lebanon as a "trouble spot" in the region has in turn another long-term aim with a much broader target. That target is an overall Near East settlement or, more precisely, a desire on the part of Washington and Tel Aviv to divert the attention of Arab states and the world public from it while they attempt to destroy the already quite fragile unity of the Arabs and involve Israel's neighbors either singly or in small groups in the process of concluding separate Camp David-style deals. It is common knowledge that particular activity is observable in this direction at the present time and that, as the American mass media report, it is wholly consonant with the U.S. Administration's new directive "allowing the countries of the region themselves to join in the fight and come to an agreement among themselves."

This formulation of the question seems to be yet another instance of self-delusion regarding the realities of the Near East. If you look at matters soberly and intend to establish durable peace and security in the region then you have to recognize that an overall Near East settlement, presupposing an Israeli pullout from the occupied Arab lands and the establishing of national rights for the Arab people of Palestine, is inescapable. And the ways to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict must be sought collectively with the participation and assent of all involved and interested parties. Whether some people like it or not...

Returning to the situation in South Lebanon, I should like to say that stunts are fine at the circus. Tel Aviv's actions, however, are clearly a case of adventurism and terrorism elevated to the rank of state policy.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS U.S. MILITARY AID TO ISRAEL

PM301445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jan 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Relying on U.S. Aid"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Jan -- Israeli Defense Minister Y. Rabin, who is on an official visit to the United States, met here with Pentagon chief C. Weinberger. No statements have been issued on the results of the talks, but in the talk with journalists afterward Rabin did not hide his satisfaction. Tel Aviv's envoy stressed that in the next fiscal year U.S. military aid to Israel will "without any doubt" be increased in comparison with present levels.

According to U.S. press figures the Reagan administration has already decided to allocate Israel almost $2 billion for military pruposes in fiscal 1986, which is approximately $500 million more than in the current fiscal year. This colossal sum, which will be granted by Washington in the form of free loans, will go to strengthen the military machine of America's "strategic ally" in the Near East. There was particular discussion, according to reports from informed sources, of the question of U.S. financing of series production of Israel's modern Lavi fighter-bomber, which is being created with the use of modern U.S. technology.

The same day Rabin had a prolonged talk with Secretary of State G. Shultz. However, a State Department spokesman categorically refused to give any information on the meeting.

Observers are noting that apart from the question of the size of the military aid, the meetings also discussed further steps to coordinate U.S.-Israeli actions in the Near East. UPI notes in this connection: "U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation is the central theme of the talks which Rabin is having in Washington."

SYRIAN PRESIDENT CITED ON ISRAELI 'INTRIGUES'

LD301913 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Damascus January 30 TASS -- President Hafiz al-Asad of the Syrian Arab Republic has stressed serious determination to carry on assistance to Lebanon in the fight for liberation from the Israeli aggressors. Speaking at a meeting with Prime Minister Rashid Karami of Lebanon, he said that Syria declares for the speediest withdrawal of the occupation troops form Lebanon without any strings attached, for spreading the sovereignty of the legitimate Lebanese authorities to the whole of the country's territory. Hafiz al-Asad pointed out that the Syrian people will support the efforts of the Lebanese Government directed at strengthening the nation's unity.

Rashid Karami said that Lebanon fights for liberating the Israeli occupied lands, restoring security, overcoming economic and other problems cropping up through the fault of the Israeli aggressors. He spoke highly of Syria's stand, her assistance to the Lebanese people in the struggle for freedom and independence.

Commenting on Israel's intrigues in Lebanon, the Damascus newspaper TISHRIN, has described Tel Aviv's decision on a "phased withdrawal of troops" as a dangerous conspiracy against Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity. In actual fact the point at issue is only a re-deployment of the interventionists, while they will preserve their strategic positions captured in south Lebanon and in al-Biqa's valley, the newspaper stresses. The Israeli occupiers are bent on fomenting a fratricidal war in Lebanon, are instigating intercommunal clashes. The Israeli ruling circles are planning to foil the efforts of the Lebanese Government aimed at normalising the situation. The actions of Israel which is supported and encouraged by the United States, TISHRIN points out, are a threat to the national interests of the Lebanese people.

S. AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

LD262241 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1630 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Earlier this month reports were circulated in London on the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of South Africa. The congress discussed the situation in South Africa proper and generally in the south of the continent. It also considered a number of international issues. One of the participants of the forum told us in his letter about the situation in which the congress had been held, about the outcome of its work. Today we bring you this letter. Our correspondent didn't mention his name because his party operates in the underground so his letter is signed just: a participant.

After several months of preparation and dicussion in the party's regions and cells tens of delegates proceeded in secret to a special congress venue. A great number of delegates were young people who entered the struggle at the time of the 1976 Soweto uprising, indicating the party's growth and the influx of new blood. They participated actively and proudly in the congress, united with veteran party members and stoutly upheld party principles and policy. The attendance of this vital young generation was certainly one of the highlights of our congress and it contributed to the dynamic and optimistic spirit that was prevalent throughout several days of session.

The holding of the congress at a time of deepening crisis and conflict inside South Africa with the mass struggle and working class ferment electrifying the country is another significant factor. This enabled the congress, which carried out a review of the party in the period since the last extended meeting of the Central Committee in 1979, to focus attention on the developing situation inside South Africa. Special attention was paid to the task of further strengthening the party ideologically, politically, and organizationally as well as heightening its contribution to the struggle for the victory of the national democratic revolution and the advance towards a socialist South Africa.

Congress delegates were intent on analyzing and drawing lessons from such events in 1984 as the black mineworkers' strike, the uprising that swept the townships, and the successful 2-day stay-at-home strike in Transvaal. Reflecting this upsurge in working class militancy, congress resolutions paid particular attention to the work of further enhancing the role of the working class as the leader of the national liberation and socialist struggle in our country.

The congress characterized the situation within South Africa, with the ruling class unable to rule in the old way and the masses refusing to live in the old way, as one of incipient civil war. In this situation, pregnant with symptoms of revolution, the congress defined the urgent task of the liberation forces of our country as one of further raising the political and military offensive against the apartheid regime for the seizure of power.

The congress pledged that the South African Communist Party would continue to work for the further strengthening of its firm alliance with the African National Congress and the South African Congress of Trade Unions, which is a vital factor for revolutionary advance and the future of the South African revolution. The congress also discussed the international situation. It paid particular attention to the counter-revolutionary offensive of the Reagan administration. It pointed out that the peoples of southern Africa, by closer unity and struggle and with the support of progressive forces of the world, would defeat Pretoria and Washington attempts to impose the apartheid regime on them as a regional power.

The congress laid special emphasis on the question of world peace. It places on record the party's determination to contribute to the unity of the world communist movement, all the more necessary at the time when the United States imperialism threatens to plunge the world into a nuclear war. In this respect the congress deemed it necessary to work for the convening of an international conference of the world communist movement in order to strengthen the forces of peace and progress. The participants expressed the view that the biggest contribution South African revolutionaries could make to the cause of world peace and security is the destruction of the Pretoria regime.

The congress adopted a new constitution and reelected Comrade Moses Mabidha as its secretary-general. Both the new constitution and the many resolutions adopted will assist the party to get to grips with all the important problems and tasks facing it. The congress delegates, noting that the party had continued to grow in strength, took their farewell of each other in high spirits, confident that the sixth congress had laid the basis for further advances.

ETHIOPIA CLAIMS SUDAN, SAUDI ARABIA INTERFERING

LD301909 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, January 30 TASS -- The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry has accused Sudan and Saudi Arabia of interference in the country's internal affairs and demanded that they put an end to support for the bandit separatist groupings.

There is no denying, says the statement issued here by the Foreign Ministry, that the authorities of the two countries have contributed to organizing separatist movement in Ethiopia's northern areas, and in violation of the generally accepted principles of inter-state relations, have from the very outset rendered financial and material aid to them. The government of Sudan, the document points out, is trying to use with its own aims the devastating drought which hit a considerable part of the African Continent. Under the pretext of aid to the drought victims it is supplying the separatists with weapons and ammunition. The refugee camps in Sudan's territory are used for recruiting young people to terrorist gangs.

The statement goes on to say that recently a meeting of chiefs of the bandit groupings, who are on the payroll of the forces of reaction and expansionism, was held in Khartoum. The meeting was attended by representatives of Sudan, Saudi Arabia and some other states. The anti-Ethiopian assembly is evidence of the large-scale interference of the Sudan authorities in Ethiopia's home affairs. At hand is the striving of the participants of the anti-Ethiopian coalition to partition Ethiopia.

The hostile actions of Sudan, Saudi Arabia and their accomplices merit resolute condemnation, the statement stresses. Ethiopia demands respect for its independence, unity and territorial integrity, and warns that it will be forced to take appropriate measures to ensure and defend them.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN FEBRUARY

LD301833 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca Peoli will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of February at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES TRANSPORT IN CUBA

PM291328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], a delegation of CPSU party officials headed by V.I. Davydov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, as in the Republic of Cuba 16-23 January. It exchanged experience of party organizations' work in leading the development of transport and communications. The delegation was received by G. Garcia and J. Camacho, members of the PCC Central Committee Politburo.

ZORIN VIEWS TANCREDO NEVES' U.S. VISIT

LD310049 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 30 Jan 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The press reports that Tancredo Neves, who has been elected to the post of president of Brazil but has not yet assumed office, will arrive in Washington on a 4-day unofficial visit.

As far as one can judge from reports in the Brazilian and American press, both sides are attaching a great deal of significance to this visit.

For many years Washington has had no special difficulty in finding a common language with the military regimes that governed this major Latin American country. The Washington leadership is attaching paramount significance to relations with Brazil, also now inasmuch as the position of the United States in Latin America depends to no small extent on these relations. In seeking to bind Brazil to itself more tightly, Washington has been using not only political but also economic means all these years. Brazil found itself literally ensnared in the nets of debt slavery. That country's foreign debt, which to a considerable extent is to American banks, or to banks connected with them, amounts to almost $100 million.

The coming to power in Brazil of a civilian government, after many years of the military throwing its weight about, has given rise to anxiety among American ruling circles, which, although carefully hidden, is nevertheless quite palpable. The United States press writes that they intend to use the visit there by the newly elected Brazilian president to Washington in order to attempt to bring influence to bear on the new Brazilian leaders in the direction necessary for the United States.

As far as Brazil is concerned, judging from reports in the press, the discussion of problems of foreign debt and of Washington's foreign economic course, which is inflicting serious damage on the Brazilian economy, is an important aim of the journey by Tancredo Neves to the United States.

It is revealing that simultaneously with Brazil's newly elected president, the president of the Brazilian National Bank will also be in the United States. The latter will hold talks with New York bankers on changing debt redemption dates.

HEIGHTENED PENTAGON ACTIVITY IN CARIBBEAN NOTED

PM301441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kuvshinnikov "International Notes": "'Tourists' in camouflage Overalls"]

[Text] It is the height of the season on the Caribbean islands shaded by luxuriant palms. This year the influx of tourists and holidaymakers is particularly vigorous. Tens of thousands of people head for the "paradise islands" from a Western Europe frozen by arctic winds and a United States covered with snowdrifts.

However, the current resort season in the Caribbean is noted for the unprecedented influx of a public of a different sort: "tourists" in camouflage overalls. The United States is sharply stepping up its direct military presence in the Caribbean basin. We are talking primarily about Puerto Rico. According to a local newspaper CLARIDAD, "A vigorous movement of hardware and personnel, very much in excess of the usual level of activity, is being noted" at the U.S. military bases located there. A big concentration of C-130 military transport aircraft is being observed at the Ramey air base. At the Roosevelt Roads base an assault helicopter carrier, AWACS radar reconnaissance aircraft, and 60 F-15 fighters capable of carrying nuclear charges are in a state of heightened combat readiness. Incidentally, a secret Pentagon document entitled "Creation of a Nuclear Security System at the Roosevelt Roads Base" attests that this base is ready to stockpile nuclear weapons. In addition, the United States sees Puerto Rico as a reserve communication center, integrated into a unified system of communications and strategic nuclear weapons control. On the island's western coast, in particular, a relay station for communication with submarine nuclear missile carriers has been created, and on the northwest coast a relay station for communication with surface ships carrying nuclear weapons has been set up.

Active work to expand the naval base and the military airfield is also being carried out on the island of Key West, where the operations command for U.S. Armed Forces in the Caribbean is located. Previously, this resort island 100 km north of Cuba was famous primarily for its Ernest Hemingway Museum.

The Pentagon is also paying increased attention to Barbados and Grenada. Eighteen months ago the first of these islands was used as a bridgehead for aggression against the latter. As a result today they have become links in the fetters of the U.S. military presence in the Caribbean.

The reason for the vigorous influx of "tourists" in camouflage overalls is obvious. The development of the political situation in the region stubbornly fails to lie on the procrustean bed of Washington "scenarios." The best remedy against "free thinking is still considered by some American politicians to be a "big stick."

DPA: CHERNENKO ON HOLIDAY; NOT PERFORMING DUTIES

DW301902 Hamburg DPA in German 1813 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Moscow, 30 Jan (DPA) -- A high-ranking diplomat in the Soviet Foreign Ministry indicated today that state and party leader Konstantin Cherneko (73) is not at present carrying out his official duties in the Kremlin. In response to an inquiry, he said that Chernenko was at present "on a winter holiday near Moscow". He gave no further details. He did not say whether Chernenko was recovering from an illness or when he would appear in public again.

Western diplomatic sources in Moscow said that a winter holiday lasting longer than a month is "unusual" for the Kremlin chilef. The postponement on short notice of the East Bloc summit scheduled for Sofia in mid-January had given rise to much speculation about Chernenko's state of health and his present power status.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ELECTION CAMPAIGN PROGRESS

PM291429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The People's Candidates"]

[Excerpts] The election preparations have developed into an exacting review of the work of soviets at all levels. They are striking evidence of the further development and deepening of socialist democracy and working people's even wider involvement in running the affairs of state and society. The party is conducting a vigorous search for the most effective new methods of implementing people's power and testing their viability in practice. The accent in this work is shifting toward the task of ensuring that the soviets' sovereignty, enshrined by the USSR Constitution, finds constant expression in the content and style of their activity everywhere.

The election campaign has reached an important stage -- registration is taking place and candidate deputies are meeting with voters. Soviet people have unanimously named Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the other leaders of the party and Soviet state among the first candidate deputies, and the okrug commissions have registered them accordingly. This is further evidence of the party's close link with the masses and of the ardent approval of its wise domestic and foreign policy aimed at strengthening the socialist motherland's economic and defense might, improving the Soviet people's well-being, and preserving and strengthening world peace.

It is an honor to be a deputy, but it is also involves responsibility. Life is making new and greater demands on the people's elect -- plenipotentiary representatives of the working people. Our successes in economic and cultural building, in the education of people, and in the strengthening and refinement of socialist statehood depend in many respects on their activeness, authority, and ability to epitomize and express the will of the electorate. By sending the best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia to the organs of power, we are confident that they will honorably justify the confidence placed in them.

During candidate deputies' meetings with working people many fine words are being said about the emissaries to the organs of people's power and mention is being made of the positive things the soviets have done in recent years. It has always been our tradition to borrow the best elements of predecessors' experience and continue the good work they started.

At the same time, there have been many suggestions and critical remarks at the meetings geared to the further improvement of soviets' activity. It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum that there is a definite discrepancy between the soviets' very rich potential and the way they are exploiting it. The plenum demanded a greater sense of responsibility on the part of Communist deputies. They must be the organizing force in the work of the organs of people's power, unite all the people's elected representatives around them, and stimulate their creative initiative.

Voters' mandates are an effective means of communications between voters and soviets and deputies. In recent years deputies have done a great deal of work to fulfill them. Of the 4 million mandates taken on by soviets in the last and current 5-year plans around 90 percent have been implemented. It is necessary to ensure everywhere a thorough and comprehensive discussion of mandates at election meetings. It is important that the proposals should have social significance and express the interests of many people. Soviets must examine mandates at sessions and incorporate those they have adopted in their work plans and provide the necessary resources for their fulfillment. All in all, it is necessary to promptly generalize all critical remarks and make use of anything of value that will help to improve matters. It is the duty of party committees and organizations to increase leaders' and officials' responsibility for ensuring the timely consideration of working people's proposals and for telling them about the measures that have been adopted.

The election campaign in the country is gathering momentum. There is no doubt that on election day Soviet people will vote unanimously for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

PONOMAREV THANKS WELL-WISHERS VIA PRAVDA

PM291308 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[Text] To the PRAVDA Editorial Office

I would like to convey through PRAVDA my sincere gratitude to party, soviet, and public organizations, the collectives of enterprises and institutions, the leadership of the fraternal parties, and to all comrades both at home and abroad for their many congratulations and kind wishes on my birthday and on the award of the Order of Lenin.

B. Ponomarev

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM

PM301456 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] Around 70,000 engineers and technicians are working today in the production associations and enterprises of the RSFSR's textile industry. Questions of improving the selection, placement, further training, and education of engineering and technical workers in the sector have been examined at a regular session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium.

It was noted that the RSFSR Ministry of the Textile Industry is doing a certain amount of work in this direction. This is promoting an improvement in the qualitative makeup of engineering and technical cadres.

At the same time, the session stressed, several failings and shortcomings exist in the activity of the ministry and its production associations and enterprises. There are instances in which the professional and moral qualities of specialists are not always taken into account in the nomination of engineering and technical workers for leading posts, and there are instances of workers lacking higher or secondary specialized education being appointed to engineering and technical posts while considerable numbers of graduate specialists work on the shop floor. Work on creating an efficient and reliable promotion reserve is badly done, and a number of enterprises fail to show proper concern for the growth and education of young specialists and for the creation of the necessary production and consumer conditions for them and lack an efficient system for raising qualifications.

It was particularly stressed that insufficient educational work is still being done with engineering and technical workers to improve the style and methods of leadership, and to increase their role and responsibility in resolving the tasks of successfully fulfilling production plans, economizing on raw materials and other resources, and introducing the achievements of science and technology.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed the Ministry of the Textile Industry to take effective measures to eradicate the outlined shortcomings, improve work with engineering and technical cadres, and ensure unswerving observance of Leninist principles in cadre selection and placement according to their professional and political qualities.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session examined the results of the activity of the RSFSR Ministry of Communications, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms in carrying out the government resolution on measures to further develop and improve the work of telephone communications in RSFSR cities in 1981-1985.

It was noted that the first 4 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan have seen the commissioning of automatic telephone exchanges with a capacity of around 2.4 million numbers, which is 104 percent of the target. The number of domestic telephones used by the population has increased by 36 percent.

Under these conditions the situation in a number of oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics that have not managed to implement the necessary measures to develop urban telephone communications and have threatened to frustrate the fulfillment of 5-year plan targets is all the more intolerable. It was pointed out that the RSFSR Ministry of Communications has not been sufficiently persistent in amending the situation in these areas.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers defined specific tasks aimed at developing telephone communications and more fully satisfying the needs of the population and the national economy for its services. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session also examined the question of shortcomings in the organization of the procurement, storage, and trading of potatoes and other fruit and vegetable products.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSRSR Council of Ministers.

RSFSR HOUSING, CIVIL CONSTRUCTION MINISTER NAMED

PM291453 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jan 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "News Item"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade O.K. Zibrov RSFSR minister of housing and civil construction.

CHANGES IN OFFICIAL POSITIONS ANNOUNCED

PM301558 [Editorial Report] USSR newspapers carry the following appointments, retirements, transfers, and deaths:

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 1, 1985, carries on page 16 a USSR Council of Ministers decree dated 15 November 1984 and signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, appointing K.M. Kharchev chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Religious Affairs Council, having released V.A. Kuroyedov from these duties "at his request for health reasons."

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 22 January front-pages a Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree, dated 21 January 1985 and signed by Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman B. Ashimov and Secretary Kh. Demesinov, appointing Manura Mergaliyevna Akhmetova deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. The same newspaper carries on page 4 a KAZTAG "Chronicle" item reporting that the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relased Shangerey Zhanybekov from his duties as deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers "in connection with his retirement on pension," and Manura Mergaliyevna Akhmetova from her duties as Kazakh SSR minister of social security "in connection with her transfer to other work."

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 23 January carries on page 2 an unattributed report on an order by the USSR prosecutor general appointing Ilyas Abbas ogly Ismailov prosecutor of the Azerbaijan SSR. The same newspaper carries on page 4 an unattributed "Chronicle" report on an order by the USSR prosecutor general releasing A.M. Zamanov from his duties as prosecutor of the Azerbaijan SSR "in connection with his retirement on pension."

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 25 January front-pages a Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree, dated 24 January 1985 and signed by Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman T. Koshoyev and Secretary S. Omurkulova, appointing Asanbek Stamov chairman of the Kirgiz SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. The same newspaper carries on page 4 an unattributed "Chronicle" report that the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidum has released Asanbek Tokombayev from his duties as chairman of the Kirgiz SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting "in connection with his retirement on pension."

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 26 January front-pages an Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree, dated 25 January 1985 and signed by Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman A. Salimov and Presidium member R. Atakuziyev "electing" Sadikzhan Yigitaliyev chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court and releasing him from his duties as member of the Supreme Court. The same newspaper carries on page 4 an unattributed "Chronicle" report that the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Bakhshulla Avezovich Navruzov from his duties as chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Court "in connection with his transfer to other work."

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 26 January front-pages an announcement by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidum, and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers that Yunis Kagraman ogly Rzayev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Viticulture and Winemaking, died 24 January 1985 at the age of 62.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON 1984 STATE PLAN RESULTS

PM301459 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 28 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Toward the Finish of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] The 1st month of a new year is always a time for analyzing the results of the past year, a time for elaborating and adopting counterplans and socialist pledges, and a period for amplifying economic links among labor collectives. The concluding year of the 5-year plan is special in many respects. Soviet people are actively preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress and will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhonovite movement. Election day for the union and autonomous republics' supreme soviets and local soviets is approaching.

"There is no doubt that all this imparts a special political thrust to the large amount of work which awaits us in the new year," Comrade K.U. Chernenko notes. "It must proceed under the sign of mobilizing all forces to successfully complete the current 5-year plan and create a good firm base for the 12th 5-Year Plan."

The foundation which has been laid for the dynamic development of the economy in the concluding stage of the 5-year plan is reliable. The report by the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan in 1984 shows that there are positive improvements in the work of virtually all sectors of the national economy. Social production has developed dynamically, increased in scale, and improved its qualitative indicators. The national income used for consumption and savings has increased R12 billion, and this entire increase is aimed at improving the people's well-being. Industrial output has increased R31 billion during the year. Workers of the agro-industrial complex have done a considerable amount of work to fulfill the food program. Production and purchases of livestock products have increased. Growth of the population's real income has accelerated, and another 10 million people have improved their housing conditions.

It is also important that production efficiency has increased -- the utilization of material, financial, and manpower resources has improved. Labor productivity has increased more rapidly than planned in industry and rail transport. By improving social labor productivity the labor of 3 million people has been saved. The overwhelming majority of labor collectives has successfully coped with the socialist pledges for an above-plan increase in labor productivity of 1 percent and an additional 0.5 percent reduction in the prime cost of output. Industrial workers in the Georgian, Kirgiz, and Armenian SSR's achieved higher results. Enterprise of the Ministries of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Gas Industry, and Heavy and Transport Machine Building are fulfilling delivery plans more successfully than the others.

At the same time, there are many nonutilized reserves in each republic and sector. We must prevent people from becoming complacent and reducing effort in work, especially once a difficult situation has taken shape in our economic affairs at the start of the current year. In many regions of the country there are hard frosts, and in some places the rhythmical working of industry and transport is being upset by snow drifts and blizzards.

The experience and practice of economic management attests that it is possible and necessary to maintain a high rate of production under severe winter conditions. To do so requires an increase in the rate of extraction of all types of fuel, primarily coal and oil. A second equally important factor in the reliable provision of consumers with fuel, heat, and energy is a thriftier use of these resources at each enterprise and in every shop, farm, and residential and official premises.

Empty runs by motor transport and idling by engines and equipment must be sharply curtailed; irrational circular routes by railroad stock must be eliminated.

An experiment to improve the evaluation of the work of motor transport establishments and drivers is being continued this year at a number of RSFSR motor transport enterprises. Drivers' salaries have started to depend not on an increase in ton-kilometers but on the fulfillment of transport services, the effective use of vehicles, and the saving of fuel. The work of the Leningrad No 1441 Motor Transport Column under the new conditions showed that the experiment made it possible to fulfill in full all orders for freight shipments and made a 25 percent fuel saving while reducing vehicles' overall journeys by almost one third. It is clear that the experiment in motor transport, as indeed in other sectors, must be developed and expanded by every means.

The plan for the concluding year of the 5-year plan puts even greater emphasis on the intensification of social production. Work places must be updated even more rapidly and more sophisticated equipment and technology must be introduced. The plans for the introduction of innovations must be just as strictly accounted for as the basis production targets. It is important to introduce intensive methods of management not just in industry, but also in agriculture, transport, and construction.

There are big and complete tasks ahead. On their basis, party organizations are called on to explain to people in which directions the efforts of their enterprise, kolkhoz, or sovkhoz must primarily be concentrated. The most important concern of party committees must be the mobilization of labor collectives to fulfill consumers' orders for the whole range of products.

A careful analysis of what has been achieved in the past year, a sober evaluation of the successes, the strict calling to account of the specific guilty parties for omissions in work and low discipline levels, reliance on the initiative of competing collectives -- these are the objective conditions for efficient work and the guarantee of successes in the fulfillment of the annual targets and the targets of the entire 11th 5-Year Plan.

RYABOV ADDRESSES OIL REFINING MINISTRY COLLEGIUM

PM291600 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Jan 85 p 3

[V. Kremer report under the general heading "Examined at Collegiums"]

[Text] Yesterday an enlarged session of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry Collegium and the sector trade union's Central Committee Presidium summed up the results of the sector's work last year and defined the tasks for the final year of the 5-year plan. A report was delivered by Minister V.S. Fedorov.

The main speaker and the other speakers devoted chief attention to the problems of the better utilization of production capacities and the accelerated introduction of scientific and technical achievements and progressive technological processes. This year the entire growth in production will be achieved through labor productivity increases. Petroleum refining and petrochemical workers can work for 2 days on the resources saved. Measures have been outlined to increase the production, expand the range, and increase the quality of goods for the population.

The collegium session was addressed by Ya. P. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. V.G. Afonin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Chemical Industry Section, and senior officials from a number of USSR ministries and departments took part in the collegium's work.

SHCHERBINA ADDRESSES GAS INDUSTRY COLLEGIUM

PM301015 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Jan 85 p 2

[V. Kremer report: "Record Pace by Gas Extraction Workers"]

[Text] Last year our country achieved record growth in gas extraction -- over 50 billion cubic meters. Gas industry workers overfulfilled their pledges. Further accelerated development of the gas industry is envisaged in the final year of the 5-year plan.

An enlarged session of the Ministry of Gas Industry Collegium and the sector trade union's Central Committee Presidium discussed how best to execute these tasks. In the report by Minister V.A. Dinkov and the other speeches, emphasis was placed on the need to concentrate the efforts of working people in the sector on increasing production efficiency, accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress, and ensuring thrifty expenditure of materials, electricity, and fuel. It was noted that, as in the past, a weighty contribution to the implementation of plans has to be made by subdivisions of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises participating in the opening up of gas resources in the Tyumen north and other promising regions.

The collegium was addressed by B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee and a number of ministries and departments took part in the collegium's work.

PORT OF KHOLMSK NOW OPEN; SHIPS STILL ICEBOUND

LD301038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Summary] Very difficult ice conditions have set in in the Tatar Strait in the Far East, and dozens of ships have become icebound in the waters stretching from the northern tip of Sakhalin Island to the Sea of Japan. Icebreakers are now in action. The situation in the port of Kholmsk has now improved -- entry for shipping is open and transport lines are working, but time taken to load and unload cargo has increased from the usual 24 hours to 3 to 4 days. Fourteen ships near Vanino are stuck in the ice, which reaches a depth of 20-30 cm thick. Winds and currents have piled ice layers on top of each other to a thickness of 5 meters, which the icebreaker Vladivostok cannot cut through. The ship is working in conjunction with a helicopter.

BRIEFS

OIL DISCOVERED IN KAMCHATKA -- A test well drilled in the Kamchatka peninsula in the Soviet Far East has produced a big stream of oil. Geologists believe that there are big supplies of oil on the sea shelf near the shores of Kamchatka. Pictures taken by Soviet cosmonauts from the Salyut orbital station helped to locate the deposit. The pictures show geological structures typical to gas-bearing regions. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 30 Jan 85 LD]

NEW CASPIAN OIL RIG -- A new oil rig is going to be huilt on the shelf of the Caspian Sea on the coast or the Trans-Caucasian Republic of Azerbaijan. A floating drilling platform has been sent to the oil deposit discovered with the help of photos taken abroad the Salyut orbital station. Twenty-four deposits of oil and gas are being exploited in the Caspian Sea. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 23 Jan 85 LD]

INMARSAT STATION AT ODESSA IN OPERATION

LD302336 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast: A. Rykovtsev video report]

[Excerpts] In Odessa the first ground satellite-communications station of the international organization Inmarsat in our country has been commissioned. Odessa is now listening to the oceans. The sensitive instruments of this space-radio center ensure a reliable link in the ship-satellite-ground system. Here at the station it is as if a baton were being handed on to satellite communication from the conventional ground-based telephone and cable system. The dream of sailors, of having a permanent link with the shore while far away at sea, has become reality. The Odessa Inmarsat station ensures reliable communications over a vast area of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Next to come is a station of the same type starting operations in Nakhodka. It will cover the remaining area of the world's oceans.

TASS REPORTS ON LASER-THERMONUCLEAR EXPERIMENT

LD302359 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 30 TASS -- Physical parameters, making it possible to hold a demonstration experiment in laser thermonuclear synthesis, have been obtained at the laser unit "Dolphin-11", a TASS correspondent has learnt from the head of the laser plasma laboratory Dr Gleb Sklizkov from the Moscow Lebedev Physics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

A high level of energy absorbed by nuclear plasma was attained through improving the system of concentration of laser radiation on it, which is the target, the scientist said. Increased energy of the laser made it possible to conduct an exploration of physical processes linked with compression of the so-called casing targets, said Professor Sklizkov. The "heated" plasma was compressed to parameters which considerably exceed the density of a solid body.

He said that the work was conducted in cooperation with scientists of the Optics and Spectroscopy Institute of the GDR Academy of Sciences.

Dr Sklizkov said that at the thermo-nuclear "Dolphin-1" unit the results were obtained which, in the final account, will help resolve the problem of controlled thermonuclear reaction. Above all this is the method of laser heating of nuclear fuel which was used in the "Dolphin-1". Second, high compresssion of the target is one of the main elements towards realization of controlled thermonuclear synthesis, the specialist explained. In the future it promises to mankind a reliable source of energy.

NEW TV ANTENNA IN TAJIKISTAN MOUNTAINS

PM301002 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[Freelance correspondent V. Morozov report: "Moscow Comes Closer"]

[Text] Leninabad (Tajik SSR), 22 Jan -- Yet another television relay station has appeared in the republic's inaccessible northern high mountain zone. The antenna, focused on a satellite, crowns one of the peaks near Pangaz, surrounded on all sides by snow-capped ridges. Now the inhabitants of neighboring villages are able to receive a steady picture of Moscow television programs.